



G. J. STASLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1859.

Who is Responsible.

No wonder, says the Patriot & Union, that some of the leading organs of Republicanism write under the disclosure of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The first account received were ambiguous. They were not such as to connect the outrages of Osawatomie Brown and his associates with their former well-known confederates in the North. But the evidence deepens, and each hour adds to the testimony. Letters and remittances have been found among the effects of the insurgents, from Grant Smith and Fred Douglass. Other documents are in possession of Governor Wise, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No wonder, that the Evening Post, Tribune, and other journals of the same class, would fail partly at the snormities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the land. Well do they know that the sanguinary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals.—Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1856, when SILLIMAN, KILLER & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their fellow-slaves who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Rev. Mr. Birchenough said—“If twenty-five rifles can be raised on the spot, I will pledge twenty-five more for Plymouth Church!” Twenty-seven were prepared, and the pledge, thus publicly given, we may presume was fulfilled. At any rate, the scene of blood—the blood of slaveholders—he was snuffed out at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed disciples and even ministers of the Prince of Peace; and we may safely say, that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, were not purchased with their own money. Many others must have been concerned with them, to supply such an amount of the sinews of war. Brown says he brought all the arms from Connecticut and other eastern points; and that among them were two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharp's rifles, and one thousand spears, together with an abundance of powder and other ammunition. The cost of these articles could not be less \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Again it is stated that “bushels of letters have been discovered” among the effects of the insurgents, “from all parts of the country.”

Brown further states that he was expecting reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and from Canada.

A Republican paper, which is supposed to be well posted in all matters relating to the “irrepressible conflict,” acknowledges that the colored population of New York city were secretly advised of the plot, prior to its outbreak. Were not others besides colored persons aware of it?

From all these facts, it is evident that the ramifications of the conspiracy were extensive, and that very many persons must have been privy to it, North and South, white and black.

Where, then, rests the responsibility of this insurrection? Who is responsible for the many lives lost, and for the hangings and imprisonments which are yet to follow? Do not the words, THOU ART THE MAN! drown down upon every one of those persons, whether editor, clergyman, or other citizens, who have aided, directly or indirectly, in exciting or promoting the fatal attempt? It matters not that they asperse in the distressed language of one of our contemporaries, that “no political party is responsible,” and plead in extenuation of the atrocities of Brown, that he was “crazy.” To be sure he was crazy, and has long been so; but he is no more crazy than those by whom he has so long been encouraged in his bloody career.

It is not our intention to say that all, or the larger part, of those who abetted Brown in his course in Kansas, would distinctly approve of his conduct at Harper's Ferry. They would at least say that he should have managed the matter better. Many of them, we trust, would denounce the whole movement, from beginning to end. And yet they made it available for service in what they deemed the same cause, in another locality. It is easy to trace connection between cause and effect,—between the teachings of the leading spirits of Republicanism, and the practice of their willing instruments, in carrying out the spirit of the doctrines thus inculcated. If the latter are less prudent than their leaders, it is by no means certain that they are more responsible before the bar of justice.

The Opposition editors “feel it in their bones” that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry bodes no good for the Republican party—hence their studied efforts to palliate its enormities. Now that the country is rousing the apathy of the anti-slavery excitement, which these papers—the Star and Sentinel among them—have so earnestly labored to get up and keep up, from the commencement of the Kansas troubles down to this period, they become alarmed at their own work, and cry out, “it was not us—it was not us!” But their fears come too late. The Harper's Ferry outrage is the legitimate fruit of Republican agitation, and that party whose whole course of action has contributed to such a result cannot now escape the moral responsibility attaching to it. So long as Greeley, Seward, Sumner, and company, lead the Opposition party, and they and their organiza-tions continue to abuse and denounce the South, as long will that party have its Brownes and Cooks to build insurrections and otherwise violate the laws of the land.

No reflecting man can longer doubt that the Republican party is dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union.

General Har-
per, our com-
mander-in-chief of the military
forces, has been
assassinated. Major-General of the military
forces, responsible for the safety and defense con-

More Harper's Ferry Discovered.

Two Years' Secret History of Abolitionism.

A batch of some five columns of letters, written during 1858, by one Col. Hugh Forbes, appears in the New York Herald of Thursday, purporting to disclose the fact that for the last year and a half, at least, the project of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was known to Senators Seward, Sumner, Hale, Gov. Chase of Ohio, and others, and that they suffered the project to ripen and to bear the disastrous fruit it has borne, without effort to the contrary. The Herald gives the leading statements from the correspondence, as follows:

Colonel Forbes, an old comrade of Garibaldi's in 1848, and since then a resident in this country, was induced to go to Kansas, to co-operate with Osawatomie Brown, and to import to him, in his little instruction in the art of war, Father Brown's plan, together well enough, for some months, until there came to be a misunderstanding in regard to the pay. Forbes appealed from Brown to the general abolition commissioners in the East, but found that he was doomed to go unpaid all round. Horace Greeley, when appealed to, fell back on the strict letter of the law, and plead that he was bound by Forbes' contract with Brown.—Sanborn, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Emigration Aid Society, and Howe, a well-known Abolitionist of Boston, kept paltering with F. until, in the words of one of his own letters, his family's credit was stumped at the French Italian restaurant where they used to get their meals, in Paris. Forbes became indignant against Brown and the humanitarians, as he styles them, and denounced them all in pretty round terms.—But still the troubles of his family did not wean him altogether from the work to which he had lent his hand. On the contrary, he got into a place which he submitted officially to the Kansas authorities, and there he was found among the effects of the insurgents, which have been found among the effects of the insurgents, from Grant Smith and Fred Douglass. Other documents are in possession of Governor Wise, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No wonder, that the Evening Post, Tribune, and other journals of the same class, would fail partly at the snormities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the land. Well do they know that the sanguinary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals.—Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1856, when SILLIMAN, KILLER & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their fellow-slaves who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Rev. Mr. Birchenough said—“If twenty-five rifles can be raised on the spot, I will pledge twenty-five more for Plymouth Church!” Twenty-seven were prepared, and the pledge, thus publicly given, we may presume was fulfilled. At any rate, the scene of blood—the blood of slaveholders—he was snuffed out at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed disciples and even ministers of the Prince of Peace; and we may safely say, that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, were not purchased with their own money. Many others must have been concerned with them, to supply such an amount of the sinews of war. Brown says he brought all the arms from Connecticut and other eastern points; and that among them were two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharp's rifles, and one thousand spears, together with an abundance of powder and other ammunition. The cost of these articles could not be less \$10,000 or \$12,000.

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Baltimore Advertiser
DANIEL D. DANNER, J. SWOFFORD,
W. H. DODGE, Editors.
W. H. DODGE, Publisher.

W. H. DODGE, M. S. ANDREWS, also in
subsidy.

W. H. DODGE, W. H. HALE,
N. W. WOODWARD, also in subsidy.

(Mar. 26, 1859.)

Painters

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT.—The
Advertiser has ready on hand a full
assortment of articles for the use of Artists,
Photographers, &c. Also on hand large
and small sizes of Pictures, Picturesque
views of Europe, America, the Valley of
Foreign and America; Landscapes, Statuary,
Figures, and Groups, &c. The beauty and
interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the
latter furnish a great source of enter-
tainment both to visitors and the home circle.

CHEMIST MERCHANTS supplied on the
most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,
No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 26, 1859. 10.

George M. Booke,
Jeweler and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS,
Porcelain, ETC., No. 14 North Howard Street,
between Lexington and Fayette Streets, Balti-
more, Md. [Feb. 20, 1859.] 10.

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, PLAT-
EDWARE, AC.—A. K. WARNER, Gold and
Silvermith, No. 19 North Gay Street, BAL-
TIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assort-
ment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY,
suitable for presents, embracing a great variety
of Plain Gold and Sett Braclets, Necklaces, Car-
bunkles, Etc., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger-Rings,
set with Diamonds, Pearls, &c., set with Precious
Stones, Gold Chains, Venetian Chains, Min-
iature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff-Pins,
Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils
and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and
Jet Quartz, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

A L. S. O.

A variety of Silver Monogram'd Plates, Castors,

Cake Baskets, Water-Cantinies, Butter and
Salt Stand, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons,
Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which
is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

THE Country and City Dealer and Druggist
are invited to give me a call and send Goods
and Drugs, and I will be surprised either for finan-
cial or the latest and most beautiful pictures.

January 17, 1859. 10.

Kneller & Frick,
FLOUR & PRODUCE Commission and For-
warding Agents, North street, opposite N.
G. & Co. Dept., BALTIMORE, Md.

January 17, 1859. 10.

House Furnishing

GEO. A. MILLIS, No. 11 North Howard Street, two
blocks North of the Howard House.—
In addition, having made large additions to his
stock of goods, to furnish Housekeepers,
Commerce Merchants and others, with such articles
as they want, on the very best terms.

Hairpins: Whitewash, Sweeping, Dusting,
Paint, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Silver, Shoe, Scrub and
House Brushes.

WOODWARE: Such as Tubs, Buckets,

Messengers, Tin Buckets, Churns, Mauts, Rolling

Pins, Butter Prints, &c., Brooms, Mabs, Mats

and Cordage. Masser's 5 minute Ice Cream

Frosters, Refrigerators, upright and chest-

recessed doors, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

also, Small Boxes, Smoother, Dresser, Draw-

er, Washstand, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Wardrobe, Chests, Drawers, &c., &c., &c.,

Wardrobe, Drawers, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in ADVANCE.—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOBS PRINTED done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment—“Compiler” on the sign.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Fausten's Store, Baltimore street.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Faltings' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Foy's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Faltings' drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND REMEDIALS, LAND LAW, MORTGAGES, BACKS, AND SUSPENDED CLAIMS, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also AMERICAN CLAIMS IN ENGLAND. Land Warrants located and sold, bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in executing warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '59.

W. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, '59.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having his permanent location in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to THE COMPILER office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
W. W. A. Mathias, " "
John E. Purser, Esq., " "
John E. Long, Esq., " "
Rev. E. Walker, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Norton, Gettysburg.

Rev. Thomas Norton, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his office on the east side of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Cashtown, on the Millersburg road. The Farm contains 75 ACRES—50 acres clear. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been tilled. There are all kinds of fruit—a thriving young Orchard of choice grafted fruit; also peaches, pears and plums of the best kinds. The buildings are a one and a half story STONE HOUSE, a large Barn, a Bank Barn, a Cooper Shop, etc. The Farm is in good order, and can not be beat for raising potatoes. I calculate on raising eight hundred bushels this year. A never-failing spring of water at the SAMUEL BINGHAMAN.

Aug. 22, 1859.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS,
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tait's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs out of hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Checks. May 10.

DAVID WARREN.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High Hill street, adjoining Solomon Powers'. The House is a two-story brick, nearly new, and a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L F. PITTEMURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

W. A. DUNCAN, Attorney.

Oct. 17, 1859. 3t

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLÉ.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1859.

NO. 5.

New Agricultural Settlement.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS, a rare opportunity in a delightful and healthy climate, 2½ miles southeast of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.—An old estate, consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into Farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser.—A population of some fifteen hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England, have settled there the past year, improved their places, and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of \$15 to \$20 per acre; the soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frost—the destructive influence of the harshest winters, and the fruit grows and can be seen by examining the trees.—A correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that within the past year, some three hundred houses have been erected, two miles, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET, as the reader may perceive from its title, is the BEST IN THE UNION. Producers bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the cities of millions.

In looking where the above may have any advantages, he is within a few hours' ride of the great cities of New England and Middle States; he is near his old friends and associates, and in a settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest. (In the West this is reversed.) He has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

“Among the causes of estrangement between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, probably the greatest and final one, was this—Mr. Clay, who may be remembered, had a son humanely butchered at Buena Vista in the Mexican war. That son left a widow and a promising, manly boy, of some sixteen or seventeen years. This boy was anxious to be appointed a cadet at West Point, and receive military education, and his request was warmly seconded by his mother and his grandfather, Henry Clay. Henry Clay, thereupon wrote to Mr. Polk, then President and his successful rival for the station, requesting the appointment of his grandson as a cadet at large. Mr. Polk at once ordered his name to be placed on the list for appointment, and it was done; but Gov. Marcy, then Secretary of War, upon the examination usual in such cases, found that he was below the requisite age to enter the academy, and the rules of the War Department were too imperative to be changed, and his name was not for that reason sent to the Senate.

Mr. Polk, however, placed on the files of the War Department a letter under his own hand detailing the circumstances, and requesting his successor, whenever he might be, to appoint young Clay, who in the first year of the then next administration, would be of sufficient age. Gen. Taylor, a political friend of Mr. Clay, proved to be his successor. The list of cadets is usually prepared by the Secretary of War, and corrected by the President, and in making up the list under General Taylor's administration, Mr. Crawford, his Secretary of War, placed young Clay's name at the head of the list. General Taylor, when he came to review the list, struck out the name with his own hand and refused to put it again. The movement had an astonishing effect upon the clerk. He jumped off the chair and began to examine the volume eagerly, but, much to my surprise without opening it. Then seemingly satisfied with the examination, he demanded the price, and purchased it.

“Fond of you,” said the pedlar, squinting up his right eye, after the sale was concluded, moving towards the door, “look here, if any body else should see that book, and want to get one just like it send up to No. 75. I'll accommodate ‘em just as quick as they please.”

“But the illustrations are very beautiful. Every person will say that they are unequalled.”

“What is it? You have not told me name yet, sir.”

“Oh! ha! ha! it is the Pilgrim's Progress.”

“I don't want to see it. I have read it a dozen times, sir.”

“But this is a very late illustrated edition.”

“No matter it's all the same.”

“But the illustrations are very beautiful. Every person will say that they are unequalled.”

“It's all nonsense! I don't want it,” and the clerk began writing again, evidently annoyed.

“Say, now, you had better look at the pictures, and the pedlar thrust the book under his clerk's nose.”

“The movement had an astonishing effect upon the clerk. He jumped off the chair and began to examine the volume eagerly, but, much to my surprise without opening it. Then seemingly satisfied with the examination, he demanded the price, and purchased it.

“Look you!” said the pedlar, squinting up his right eye, after the sale was concluded, moving towards the door, “look here, if any body else should see that book, and want to get one just like it send up to No. 75. I'll accommodate ‘em just as quick as they please.”

“But this is a very late illustrated edition.”

“No matter it's all the same.”

“But the illustrations are very beautiful. Every person will say that they are unequalled.”

“It's all nonsense! I don't want it,” and the clerk began writing again, evidently annoyed.

“Say, now, you had better look at the pictures, and the pedlar thrust the book under his clerk's nose.”

“The movement had an astonishing effect upon the clerk. He jumped off the chair and began to examine the volume eagerly, but, much to my surprise without opening it. Then seemingly satisfied with the examination, he demanded the price, and purchased it.

“Look you!” said the pedlar, squinting up his right eye, after the sale was concluded, moving towards the door, “look here, if any body else should see that book, and want to get one just like it send up to No. 75. I'll accommodate ‘em just as quick as they please.”

“But this is a very late illustrated edition.”

“No matter it's all the same.”

“But the illustrations are very beautiful. Every person will say that they are unequalled.”

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M. J. STAHL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1850.

Who is Responsible.

No wonder, says the Patriot & Union, that some of the leading organs of Republicanism write under the disclosures of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The first accounts received were ambiguous. They were not such as to connect the outrages of Tissawamie Brown and his associates with their former well-known confederates in the North. But the evidence deepens, and each hour adds new testimony. Letters and remittances have been found among the effects of the insurgents, from Gerrit Smith and Fred Douglass. Other documents are in possession of Governor Wise, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No wonder that the Evening Post, Tribune, and other journals of the same class, would faint palliate the enormities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the land. Well do they know that the sanguinary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals.—Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1836, when Silliman, Killeen & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their fellow-citizens who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Rev. Mr. Breckinridge shouted—"If twenty-five rifles can be raised on the spot, I will pledge twenty-five more for Plymouth Church!" Twenty-seven were procured, and the pledge, thus given, was fulfilled. At any rate, the agent of blood—the blood of slaveholders—has been snuffed by men at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed disciples and even ministers of the Prince of Peace; and we may safely say that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, were not purchased with their own money.—Many others must have been concerned with them, to supply such an amount of the sinews of war. Brown says he brought all the arms from Connecticut and other eastern points; and that among them were two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharps' rifles, and one thousand spears, together with an abundance of powder and other ammunition. The cost of these articles could not be less than \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Again it is stated that "hundreds of letters have been discovered" among the effects of the insurgents, "from all parts of the country."

Brown further states that he was expecting reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and from Canada.

A Republican paper, which is supposed to be well posted in all matters relating to the "irrepressible conflict," acknowledges that the colored population of New York city were secretly advised of the plot, prior to its outbreak. Were not others besides colored people aware of it?

From all these facts, it is evident that the ramifications of the conspiracy were extensive, and that very many persons must have been privy to it, North and South, white and black.

Where, then, rests the responsibility of this insurrection? Who is responsible for the many lives lost, and for the hangings and imprisonments which are yet to follow? Do not the words, "THOU ART THE MAN! I drown upon every one of those persons, whether old, or young, or other citizens, who have aided, directly or indirectly, in exciting or promoting the fatal attempt?" It matters not that they asseverate in the distressed language of one of our contemporaries, that "no political party is responsible," and plead in extenuation of the atrocities of Brown, that he was "crazy." To be sure he was crazy, and has long been so; but he is no more crazy than those by whom he has so long been encouraged in his bloody career.

It is not our intention to say that all, or the larger part, of those who abetted Brown in his course in Kansas, would distinctly approve of his conduct at Harper's Ferry. They would at least say that he should have managed the matter better. Many of them, we trust, would denounce the whole movement, from beginning to end. And yet they may be in a measure responsible for it. For while teaching the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the slave and free States, and furnishing material aid for operations in one quarter, their disciples, less discreet, have made it available for service in what they deemed the same cause, in another locality. It is easy to trace connection between cause and effect,—between the teachings of the leading spirits of Republicanism, and the practice of their willing instruments, in carrying out the spirit of the doctrines thus inculcated. If the latter are less profound than their leaders, it is by no means certain that they are more responsible before the bar of public opinion.

The Opposition editors "feel it in their bones" that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry bodes no good for the Republican party—hence their studied efforts to palliate its enormities. Now that the country is reaping the whirlwind of the anti-slavery excitement which these papers—the Star and Sentinel among them—have so earnestly labored to get up and keep up, from the commencement of the Kansas troubles down to this period, they become alarmed at their own work, and cry out, "It was not us—it was not us!" But their fear comes too late. The Harper's Ferry outrage is the legitimate fruit of Republican agitation, and that party whose whole course of action has contributed to such a result cannot now escape the moral responsibility attaching to it. So long as Greeley, Seward, Sumner, and company, lead the Opposition party, and they and their organs continue to abuse and denounce the South, so long will that party have its Browns and Cooks to head insurrections and otherwise violate the laws of the land.

No reflecting man can longer doubt that the Republican party is dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union.

Gen. GEORGE HAY, of York, has been appointed Major General of the military district composed of York and Adams counties.

More Harper's Ferry Disclosures.

Two Years' Secret History of Abolitionism.

A batch of some five columns of letters, written during 1858, by one Col. Hugh Forbes, appears in the New York Herald of Thursday, purporting to disclose the fact that for the last year and half, at least, the project of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was known to Senators Seward, Sumner, Hale, Gov. Chase of Ohio, and others, and that they suffered the project to ripen and to bear the disastrous fruit it has borne, without effort to the contrary. The Herald gives the leading statements from the correspondence, as follows:

Colonel Forbes, an old comrade of Garibaldi in 1848, and since then a refugee in this country, was induced to go to Kansas, a couple of years since, to co-operate with Ossawatomie Brown, and to import to him the lessons of the art of war. Forbes pulled together well enough for some months, until there came to be a misunderstanding in regard to the pay. Forbes apportioned from Brown to the general administration his East, but found that he was doomed to go unpaid all round. Horace Greeley, when appealed to, fell back on the strict letter of the law, and plead that he was not bound by Forbes' contract with Brown.—Sanford, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and Howe, a well-known Alabamian of Boston, kept laboring with Forbes until, in the words of one of his own letters, his family's credit was tapped at the French or Italian restaurant where they used to get their meals, in Paris. Forbes became indignant against Brown and the humanitarians, as he styles them, and denounced them all in pretty round terms.

But still the troubles of his family did not win him altogether from the work to which he had lent his hand. On the contrary, he devised a plan, which he submitted to his Abolition friends North, to perform effectually the "Kansas work" that Gerrit Smith speaks of in his letters. Forbes' plan was simply an organized system of stamping slaves along the border States, and thus gradually driving the institution further South. Brown's project was declared, so long ago as May, 1858, to be practically that which has had a miserable failure at Harper's Ferry. Forbes was too experienced a stager not to see the inevitable result of such a ridiculous project, and much of his correspondence is taken up with denunciations of Brown's crazy ideas, and of appeals to the leading Republicans to stop Brown or to denounce him.

It appears by this correspondence that among the persons to whom he denounced the Harper's Ferry project a year and a half ago, was Senator Wm. H. Seward. He had an interview with that Senator in Washington city, in May, 1858, and, as appears by one of his letters, he went fully into the whole matter. Again, he had interviews with Sumner and Halle in Washington.

Forbes' letters indicate another thing, and that is that speculation in the rise of cotton had something to do with the Harper's Ferry outbreak. The correspondence says Old Brown told Forbes that a member of the house of Lawrence, Stone & Company, (celebrated for the \$87,000 free-wool movement in Congress, a few years ago) had promised him \$8,000 if he succeeded in his Harper's Ferry dash. But Forbes denounced the project.

The first letter is addressed to "F. D. Sanborn, Concord, Mass."—the "F. B. S." from whom Brown acknowledged several remittances of money, and who is, or was, the secretary of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. The following head note is prefixed to the letter:

"On the 27th December I wrote to Senator Sumner, at Boston, requesting him to see what could be done in the case. The copy was taken. Mr. Sumner transmitted the letter through Dr. Howe to Mr. Sanborn, who replied (1st Jan.) alleging ignorance of my engagement with Capt. Brown."

This is but a faithful translation into plain language of Mr. Seward's "Irrepressible conflict" doctrine, upon which the Republicans of New York are required to stand.

Old Brown's Antecedents.—The most authentic statement which has yet appeared of Brown's antecedents, and his purpose in going to Kansas—at least, the one emanating from his most devoted friend who has the information at command—is that written for the Boston Atlas by James Redpath, of Kansas notoriety, one of Brown's conditors in the troubles and conflicts in that Territory. The following is an extract from Redpath's statement:

"For thirty years he secretly cherished the idea of being the leader of a servile insurrection; the American Moses,预定 by Omnipotence to lead the servile nation in our Southern States to freedom; if necessary through the Red Sea of a civil war, or a fierce war of races. It was no mad idea; but a mighty purpose, born of religious convictions, which nourished in his heart for half a lifetime."

For the Friday before the election, he had been told, and said that "he in his position ought not to have been informed of the circumstances." To Senator Hale, in his interview at Washington, Forbes says he did not enter into the details of John Brown's projects, but did of the other matters. Forbes says he sent letters to Governor Chase, who found money; and Gov. Fletcher, who contributed arms.

"The Star never makes statements except upon what is known at the time reliable authority, and is always ready to correct those statements, when shown to be incorrect."—*Star of Friday last.*

"How villainously cool! On the Friday before the election, the Star editors declared they could "PROVE" that Capt. Dixie, "placed in the hands of an active Catholic in Littlestown fifty dollars" towards building a Church—in other words, to bribe voters. On Friday after the election, upon our cell for the boasted "proof," they backed down, and admitted their statement "INCORRECT!" And yet these unscrupulous scoundrels, after being caught in the lie, and forced to acknowledge it, claim credit for candor and readiness to correct mistakes! Is not that cool?"

The Opposition editors "feel it in their bones" that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry bodes no good for the Republican party—hence their studied efforts to palliate its enormities. Now that the country is reaping the whirlwind of the anti-slavery excitement which these papers—the Star and Sentinel among them—have so earnestly labored to get up and keep up, from the commencement of the Kansas troubles down to this period, they become alarmed at their own work, and cry out, "It was not us—it was not us!" But their fear comes too late. The Harper's Ferry outrage is the legitimate fruit of Republican agitation, and that party whose whole course of action has contributed to such a result cannot now escape the moral responsibility attaching to it. So long as Greeley, Seward, Sumner, and company, lead the Opposition party, and they and their organs continue to abuse and denounce the South, so long will that party have its Browns and Cooks to head insurrections and otherwise violate the laws of the land.

No reflecting man can longer doubt that the Republican party is dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union.

Gen. GEORGE HAY, of York, has been appointed Major General of the military district composed of York and Adams counties.

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Baltimore Advt's.

DANIEL E. WHITE, JOHN A. SWORE,
White & Swope,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES,
W. CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; also, in
fashionable Molkin, Silk, Felt and Fur HATS;
N. W. COR. BALTIMORE and Howard Streets, Balt.
more, Md. [Nov. 26, 1858.]

Artists' Painters?

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has recently had a full assortment of mattocks for the use of Artists, Painters and Photographers. Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Stereoscopic Instruments and Views, embracing every variety of Foreign and American Scenery, Statuary, Landmarks and Groups, &c. The best and most interesting of the Stereoscopic Views upon the portable table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle. COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,
No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.
June 27, 1859. ly

George M. Booke,
IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEENSWARE, No. 41 North Howard St.,
between Lexington and Fayette Streets, Balt.
more, Md. [Dec. 26, 1858. ly]

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER, SILVER PLATE,
EDWARD, &c.—A. E. WARREN, Gold &
Silvermith, No. 10 North Gay Street, BAL-
TIMORE, MD, has in store a beautiful assort-
ment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY,
suitable for presents, embracing a great variety
of Plain Gold and Sett Brooches, Rosaries, Ear-
rings, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger-Rings,
with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald,
&c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains,
Minet Locketts, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins,
Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils,
and Pens, Sheets, Buttons and Studs, Gold and
Jet Crosses; Jet Brooches, Pin & Ear Rings, &c.
A. E. WARREN.

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors,
Cage Baskets, Waiters, Candelabra, Butter and
Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons,
Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which
is respectfully offered on the lowest terms!

PER. The Country Trade and Dealers generally
are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods
and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER
WARE cannot be surpassed either for beauty or
for the latest and most beautiful patterns.

January 17, 1859. ly

Kneeler & Frick,
FLOUR & PRODUCE Commission and For-
warding Merchants, North street, opposite N.
C. R. Depot, BALTIMORE; January 17, 1859. ly

House Furnishing

GOODS, No. 11 North Howard street, two
doors North of the Howard House.—The un-
dersigned, having made large additions to his
stock, is prepared to furnish Housekeepers,
Country Merchants and others, with such articles
as they want, on the very best terms.

HINTS: Whitewash, Sweeping, Dusting,
Paint, Hair, Toad, Sud, Silver, Shoe, Scrub and
Horse Brushes.

WOODS-WARE: Such as Table, Chairs,
Measures, Tin Buckets, Churns, Moulds, Bedding,
Pork Butter Pans, Egg Pots, Baskets, Mats
and Carpet. Mason's 5 minute Ice Cream
Freezer, Refrigerators, upright and chest—the
most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in Wood
or Metal. Tin and Wire Tops. Arthur's and
other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Pres-
erving Cans, plain Tin-ware, Japanese, Block
Tin, Britannia and Plated Ware, Alabata Forks
and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg
Boilers, Waiters, Chafing Dishes, Knives and
Forks, Wafer Irons, Sane Pans, Scale and
Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dining
Room Pots and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet
Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife
Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together
with a variety of articles useful and necessary
to Housekeepers. Mrs. Davis' Patent Extractor,
Washing Machines. Plain Tin and Sheet Iron
Ware and Brushes of every description, man-
ufactured to order. GEO. A. MILLIS,

No. 11 North Howard st., Baltimore, Md.
March 14, 1859. ly

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOPA AND FURNITURE REWAREHOUSE, Nos.
25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near
Fayette st.), extending from Gay to Frederick
st.—the largest establishment of its kind in
the Union. We have a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, in-
cluding Armchairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Ward-
robes, Heaters, Cupboards, Caskets and Hair,
Spring Beds, Sofas, Settee-Totes, Arm Chairs,
Rocking Chairs, Trunks, Marlin Tables, Set-
tees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, An-
SORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs,
Crabs and Cradles, Hair Racks, Hall Furniture,
Gill and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Side-
boards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to
call and give our stock an examination, which
for variety and quality of workmanship is not
equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street,
Aug. 2, 1859. ly

Wm. Knabe & Co.

NOS. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw Street,—
SALESROOM, No. 207 Baltimore Street,
between Charles and Light—BALTIMORE, Md.
Manufacturers of Gold Medal Premium GRAND
AND SQUARE PIANO FORTEs.

Wm. Knabe & Co. would respectfully invite
the attention of the public, and especially those
in wall paper business, GLASS PIANO, their
assortment stock of instruments, which in power
and strength of tone, easy and agreeable, and
beauty of finish, have, by the best of judges,
been pronounced unrivaled by any in the country.

As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we
would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in
our possession, from THALBERG, STRAKOSH,
G. SATTER and H. VIEKUSS, as also from
some of the most distinguished professors and
amateurs in the country; also to the following
HIGHEST PREMIUMS, received within the last
three years: GOLD MEDALS at the Maryland
Institute, 1855, 1856, 1857. SILVER MEDALS
at the Metropolitan Institute, Washington, 1857;
MEDAL at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia,
1856; FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics'
Institute, Michigan, 1855, 1856. All instru-
ments of our manufacture have the full iron
frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

Particular attention paid to the selection
of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege
of exchange granted at any time within six mos.,
if the instruments should not prove entirely satis-
factory. A liberal discount to Clergymen,
Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their ad-
vantage to give me a call, as by greatly increased
facilities we are enabled to fill all orders with
dispatch.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment
of MUSICOLOGIES, from the best factories.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS at Great Bargains,
at prices from \$30 to \$150. Pianos Exchanged,
Hired and Tuned.

A call is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
January 17, 1859. ly

B. T. Hyson,

UPHOLSTERER, PAPER HANGER, AND
VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
No. 32 North Howard street, one door above
Lexington, Baltimore.

Paper Hangings—Constantly in store, Paper
Hangings of every description, and of the best,
and most approved patterns. Also, Borders
and Head-Pieces.

First Premium

MANUFACTURED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—
L. & W. MEYNDORFF, No. 104 North Charles
street, Baltimore, having been engaged for the
last 17 years in the manufacture and sale of
the most valuable hangings, suited to country
houses, and especially for retail sales.

Also, Oak and Walnut Chamber Sets, Oak
and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Room and
Fancy Chairs, Sideboards, Hair and Duck Mat-
tresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c., &c.
March 21, 1859. ly

Peter Zell & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in
CORN, Corn Meal, Ganoons,
OATS, Rye Clop, Bone Dust,
MILL FEED, Hay, Straw, Phos. Lime,
FLOUR, Field Seeds, & Ground Plaster

CEMETARY WARE—A large assortment of re-
duced prices at FAINESTOCKS.

Feb. 14, 1859. ly

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION-MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Com-
mission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having
an experience of ten years in the Commission
business, and wishing to continue that alone,
I trust myself that I shall be able to give a sat-
isfactory account to all who favor me with consignments.

Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries,
Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 14, 1859. ly

C. M. M. & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in
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Feb. 14, 1859. ly

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

FINE stock for fall planting at reasonable

rates. Our present stock includes all the
common varieties cultivated and that known
to do well in this latitude. Special attention is
paid to the rearing of trees. We are confident
that purchasers will do better by buying from
us than to send to distant Nurseries that they
know little of, and for varieties not well estab-
lished here.

Ref. to Hon. J. B. Tanner, Col. Jno.
L. Tate and D. McPherson, Esq., of Petersburg,
THOS. E. COOK & SONS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of every
kind, including the "Universal Feed Cultivator,"
Improved Premium Eagle Plow, Corn Sheller,
manufac- tured at Chicopee Falls, Mass., for
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FAINESTOCKS.

July 18, 1859. ly

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